



---

**AIA ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

---

This instruction prescribes policy and defines actions for Headquarters Air Intelligence Agency (AIA) Electromagnetic Compatibility Program (EMCP). It implements Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 3222.5 and applies to HQ AIA and AIA subordinate units. It defines procedures for the control, reporting, and elimination of electromagnetic interference and radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI). For non-SIGINT AIA subordinate units and all AIA reserve units, this instruction levies no additional requirements to AFI 10-707 or Air Force Supplement 1 to DoD Directive 3222.3. Any organizational level may supplement this instruction and will send one copy of their supplement to the Integrated Electronic Systems Management Branch (HQ AIA/LGMY).

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**

This is the initial publication of AIAI 33-110, consolidating and substantially revising ESC Supplement 1 to AFR 700-13, 1 June 1990.

**Paragraph**

**Chapter 1-Introduction**

The DoD Electromagnetic Compatibility Program .....	1.2
The AIA EMC Philosophy .....	1.3

**Chapter 2-Headquarters Functions**

Role of Logistics .....	2.1
Role of Civil Engineering .....	2.2
Role of Operations .....	2.3

**Chapter 3-AIA Field Unit Responsibilities**

AIA Ground Units .....	3.1
AIA Airborne Units 1 .....	3.2
AIA Tactical Units .....	3.3

**Chapter 4-EMC Committee**

Role and Organization .....	4.1
Responsibilities .....	4.2

**Chapter 5-EMI/RFI Team**

Role and Organization .....	5.1
Responsibilities .....	5.2

**Chapter 6-Reporting**

Transmitters .....	6.1
Civil and Industrial Development .....	6.2
Electromagnetic and Radio Interference .....	6.3

**Chapter 7-Preventative Actions**

General .....	7.1
Transmitters .....	7.2
Vehicle Control .....	7.3
Base Power System Control .....	7.4

**Paragraph****Chapter 8-Corrective Actions**

Locating and Identifying EMI/RFI .....	8.1
Mitigation of EMI/RFI .....	9.2

**Forms Prescribed**

AIA Form 78. AIA field units use this form for operators to record EMI events for action by EMI/RFI personnel.  
ESC Form 232. AIA field units with fixed ground missions use this form as decals for private vehicles.

**References**

DoD Directive 3222.3, 'Department of Defense Electromagnetic Compatibility Program (EMCP),' 20 Aug 90.  
DoD Directive 3222.3/AF Supplement 1, "Department of Defense Electromagnetic Compatibility Program (Air Force Electromagnetic Environmental Effects Program)," 6 Dec 93.  
DoD Directive 3222.5 ' "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Management Program for SIGINT Sites," 22 Apr 87.  
\* AFI 10-707, Special Management Resolution Program, 29 Apr 94.

**Attachment**

Sample Minutes .....	AI
----------------------	----

## Chapter 1

### Introduction

1.1. The Department of Defense (DoD) Electromagnetic Compatibility Program (EMCP). The DoD EMCP is contained in DoD Directive 3222.3. The Air Force Electromagnetic Environmental Effects Program is contained in AF Supplement 1 to DoD Directive 3222.3. EMC responsibilities for Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) are the responsibilities of the National Security Agency (NSA) and are contained in DoD Directive 3222.5. AFI 10-707 describes the US Air Force Spectrum Interference Resolution Program (AFIR). With the establishment of the SIGINT EMCP, single points of contact (POC) were established in each of the service cryptologic elements (SCE). Within the Air Force, this responsibility is assigned to HQ ALA/LGMY. In addition, an EMC center was established within NSA for support. The center is currently in G042 and makes policy for all SIGINT operations. The EMC center interfaces with the POCs at each SCE. For DoD SIGINT activities and systems, DoD 3222.5 applies, for Air Force non-SIGINT activities and systems, Air Force supplement 1 to DoD 3222.3 applies. Spectrum management is assigned to the Readiness and Exercise Branch (HQ ALA/DOW). For guidance, on Meaconning, Intrusion, Jamming, and Interference (MIJI), spectrum management, and resolution of frequency conflicts, AFI 10-707 above applies. All AIA unit EMC personnel are required to have the reference EMC documents EMC in paragraph 1.1.

**12. The AIA EMC Philosophy.** The AIA EMCP concentrates on preventative actions to maintain EMC. The cost and effort in preventative measures are much less than the effort to eliminate the EMC problem after it occurs. The effort to reduce EMIWI problems often takes years and most often result in the inability to completely eliminate the problem. Initially, field sites are selected in areas that have low noise levels. Over the years, the noise levels rise due to encroachment from industrial and residence development in the surrounding areas and the proliferation of transmitting devices in both the civil sector and government and military organizations. Once this encroachment is allowed to take place, the site can never be restored to its original low noise levels. The EMC people at the site are crucial to the overall EMC program to provide early information on projects that encroach on the sites hearability. In the case of airborne sensors, the immediate electromagnetic environment travels with the platform and must be controlled if the low noise sensors are to operate effectively. Every unit person is tasked to be vigilant and report activity, development plans, and possible sources of interference.

## Chapter 2

### Headquarters Functions

#### 2.1. Role of Logistics.

2.1.1. HQ ALAILGMY is the focal point for command Electromagnetic Compatibility matters and is responsible for managing the command EMC program and guiding the AIA staff and subordinate elements.

2.1.2. Resolve problems reported by AIA units that cannot be resolved locally.

2.1.3. Provide EMC engineering services.

2.1.4. Keep a master file of command EMI material, including:

2.1.4.1. Parent and subordinate unit EMI committee meeting minutes.

2.1.4.2. Documentation of all reported EMI problems.

2.1.4.3. General correspondence and EMI material essential to efficient management.

2.1.5. Provide a quick fix interference reduction capability

2.1.6. Request assistance from other Air Force and DoD agencies to assist in resolving EMI problems.

2.1.7. Maintain a team of EMC technical experts who can provide technical support to resolve interference problems at AIA sites.

2.1.8. Monitor the electromagnetic environment of AIA sites to ensure they are operating in as noise-free environment as possible.

2.1.9. Provide an assessment of the impact of existing or potential ENU on AIA missions.

**2.2. Role of Civil Engineering.**

2.2.1. Provide guidance to construction agents for construction projects at AIA sites to effect compliance of the EMC guidelines in DoD Directive 3222.5.

2.2.2. Provide engineering assistance to LGM in matters of the design of buildings, power systems and other base facilities to achieve EMC.

**2.3. Role of Operations.**

2.3.1. Provide spectrum management of frequencies assigned to AIA field sites and resolution of any frequency assignments that interfere with AIA missions.

2.3.2.. Manage AIA's MIJI program.

2.3.3. Provide prompt reporting to the Director of Logistics (HQ AIA/LG) of any interference to AIA missions.

2.3.4. Provide operational impact statements as supporting documents, to HQ assessments that require fixes of EMC problems.

### **Chapter 3**

#### **AIA Field Unit Responsibilities**

**3.1. AIA Ground Units.**

3.1.1. The use of the electromagnetic spectrum for transmission at or near AIA field unit locations is especially significant because of the AIA mission. Effective control of the electromagnetic environment requires personnel to be aware of deletions, additions, or changes to the use of the s at or near AIA field unit locations, not only because of spectrum crowding, but of the impact to existing systems. Base Civil Engineer, (BCE) projects are a primary source of interference due to power lines, electronic and radio equipment and other emitters associated with these projects. These projects are reported to HQ ALAAGMY in a timely manner so action can be taken to ensure EMC in the early stage of the project Most EMWI problems are caused by on-base or nearby emitters or noise sources. The unit EMC committee and the EMI/RFI at each AIA field station are essential to resolve local problems and to provide reliable information on EMC problems or threats. AU unit personnel will report EMC problems to the EMC committee for investigation and verification prior to official action to higher authority. Reporting of EMC threats is vital to the AIA EMC program. The EMC program is designed to resolve EMC threats before they become EMC problems that cause loss of mission. The EMC community has a very formal structure to deal with EMC-related problems. The EMC single point of contact provides a rapid means of providing immediate support to the resolution of problems.

3.1.2. All major AIA ground units shall provide an effective EMC program comprised of the following functions:

3.1.3. Appoint a formal EMC committee within the unit staff with a strucwm and duties as specified in Chapter 4.

3.1.4. Establish an EMI team with members and capability to meet the requirements of Chapter 5.

**3.2. AIA Airborne Units:**

3.2.1. AIA airborne mission systems have become diverse and quite complex. In most cases, AIA does not own or maintain the airborne sensors which are often far removed from the e-related ground stations they serve. AIA, as the user of the system, is in the unique position of being able to evaluate the mission capability of the overall system and, therefore, has the EMC responsibility for the entire system.

3.2.2. EMI/RFI problems arise when missions change and, or hardware is modified or replaced. High-speed digital systems in close proximity with low noise radio frequency (RF) systems, coupled with aircraft weight restrictions, create unique EMC design problems. AIA units will be especially vigilant of EMC to airborne receive systems. EMI problems usually manifest themselves as a rise in system noise coupled with a loss of system sensitivity. Digital signals with rapid-rise times often produce large discrete signals that mimic results that nearby

transmitters produce to ground sites. Prompt reporting of early symptoms of internal ENU and reporting during the mitigation effort are essential. The longer the problem goes undetected, the more difficult and lengthy it becomes to diagnose and correct.

3.2.3. To maintain EMC at airborne-related ground stations, AIA units must develop a local EMC committee much like the EMC committees for the larger AIA fixed-field sites. The committee are chaired by the highest ranking maintenance officer with representatives from HQ and representatives from other organizations performing sensor maintenance, modifications and testing. The EMC group will meet at least on a quarterly basis with more frequent meetings during periods of EMI mitigation efforts and provide field data to the headquarters to support higher-level mitigation efforts. The base frequency manager will be an 'Ad Hoc' member to this committee.

3.2.4. Establish and maintain a program to enable operators to quickly report E 1.

3.2.5. Most airborne ground stations have numerous satellite and line-of-sight (LOS) to the airborne sensors. To provide EMC protection, AIA units will provide a trained EMC person to provide on-site EMC technical capability and reporting.

3.2.6. HQ AIA RC-135 airborne units have only an EMC reporting responsibility. Units will identify a unit POC to HQ AIA/LGMY who is responsible for reporting interference problems.

### **3.3. AIA Tactical Units (does not include ground stations linked to airborne sensors).**

3.3.1. Tactical units will maintain a small cadre of personnel knowledgeable in EMC/EMI/RFI matters, including a compliment of basic measurement equipment, to assist in the selection of deployment sites, or manage noise problems during deployments.

3.3.2. Tactical units, if garrisoned with or near a larger AIA fixed-ground station, may participate in the EMC/RFI/ENU activities of the large fixed unit.

3.3.3. A formal EMC committee is not required, but a reporting authority within the unit staff is required to file EMI interference reports during deployments.

## **Chapter 4**

### **The EMC Committee**

#### **4.1. Role and Organization.**

4.1.1. The committee is established as an aid to the unit commander. It provides technical advice, acts on all EMI/RFI matters, and immediately reports any serious problems to HQ AIA/LGMY that adversely impact the unit's mission. The committee functions as a local working group to investigate and work EMC problems or threats and provides a single source of reporting to the headquarters.

4.1.2. The committee consists of an appointed presiding officer, recorder, and other members from the staff elements who can help identify and resolve EMI problems (include representatives from appropriate tenant units, base frequency manager, and AIA unit civil engineering POC (AFSC 3E6). The presiding officer is normally the highest ranking individual from the maintenance or logistics function. The vice presiding officer is from the maintenance, logistics, or operations function, and the recorder is normally the person with the ability to conduct meetings, brief problems and progress, and prepare accurate minutes of the meetings. The recorder also prepares other EMI/RFI correspondence and reports.

#### **4.2. Responsibilities.**

4.2.1. The committee meets at least once each quarter. Meetings are also scheduled as needed, to review base planning construction progress, budget, or on-going incidents.

4.2.2. The EMC committee.

- 4.2.3. Forwards a copy of the minutes to HQ AL4/LGW, within 5 working days after the EMC meeting, with information copies to each parent unit and to NSACSS/GO42. Attachment I shows the suggested format for the minutes and sample items covered by the discussions.
- 4.2.4. Sets up local procedures for detecting and reporting EMI. Report EMI and requests for any assistance needed to correct the problem to HQ AIA/LGMY. Use AIA Form 78, Electromagnetic Interference Log, to record interference data at reported positions for use by the EMLIRFI locator team.
- 4.2.5. Sets up local preventive actions (see Chapter 7).
- 4.2.6. Provides EMI team support to assist HQ EMC technical-survey teams. A team member will be available during surveys to provide access to antenna and equipment areas and arrange other logistics support.
- 4.2.7. Prepares and reviews plans for corrective actions (see Chapter 7).
- 4.2.8. Reviews and responds to reports of harmful interference or initiate reports as required.
- 4.2.9. Reviews reports of the unit EMI team.

## **Chapter 5**

### **The EMI Team**

#### **5.1. Role and Organization.**

- 5.1.1. AIA fixed ground units will organize, equip, train, and maintain an EMI/RFI team to detect, locate, and eliminate source of interference. The team will be available on very short notice through established procedures to respond to EMI/RFI problems. Procedures must provide for immediate reaction on a 24hours basis.
- 5.1.2. The team consists of a minimum of two (preferably three at larger sites) qualified electronics technicians who are familiar with the measurement equipment to be used. Members will have a background in radio maintenance. One member of the team will have a valid drivers license, and a vehicle will be available for team use.
- 5.1.3. The EMI team provides valuable EMI/RFI expertise to the EMC commander. A considerable amount of training is provided the EMI/RFI the EMI/RFI in order to provide a high degree of expertise. Careful selection of personnel who are interested in EMI/RFI work is essential to a successful EMC program.

#### **5.2. Responsibilities.**

- 5.2.1. Conducts surveys to locate and determine the extent and probable of EMI/RFI problems.
- 5.2.2. Applies the proper corrective action within team capability and authority. Forwards actions beyond the teams capability or authority to LGMY for action.
- 5.2.3. Checks the degree of effectiveness of corrective actions.
- 5.2.4. Performs other actions deemed necessary or as directed by management.
- 5.2.5. Reports all interference and corrective actions to the EMC committee.
- 5.2.6. Participates in HQ AIA-sponsored EMC technical surveys and other related EMC support and assistance.
- 5.2.7. Units establishes a training program supported by HQ AIA/LGMY to ensure that the EMI/RFI team is proficient in using the technical equipment and knows the procedures to follow when tasking is received. s are simple and easy to follow so that work can begin without delay.
- 5.2.8. The EMI/RFI team maintains the measurement equipment in a state of readiness with batteries charged and all miscellaneous items immediately available. Forward maintenance problems with EMC test equipment to HQ AIA/LGMY for resolution.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Reporting**

**6.1. Transmitters.**

6.1.1. Report existing or planned transmitters as follows:

6.1.2. All BF and below transmitters.

6.1.3. All transmitters above HF within LOS.

6.1.4. In the report, provide the following information concerning the transmitters:

Planned or existing transmitter, frequency, location, power (ERP), height above ground, type of antenna, and sponsor.

**6.2. Civil and Industrial Development.**

6.2.1. Report all development within LOS and include the following information: Distance and azimuth from site, type of development (hospital housing, etcetera), area (acreage, shape and orientation relative to site, etcetera), height of building/structure, density (number of building/structures); identify electric devices and power requirements (identify if power is overhead or underground), name of developer or authority in charge of project, and type of building materials.

**6.3. Electromagnetic and Radio Interference.**

6.3.1. Characteristics: Frequency, time noted, modulation characteristics, duty cycle, temporal characteristics, azimuth and elevation of interference, distance, systems interfered with, and severity of interference, operational impact.

6.3.2. Resolution: Discuss attempts to locate and mitigate the interference, the equipment used, the cause of interference, actions taken to mitigate or request for assistance to mitigate.

**Chapter 7****Preventive Action****7.1. General.**

7.1.1. EMI/RFI problems, such as strong signals or severe noise, usually originate from local sources and require local actions. LGMY provides an EMC technical survey of all major AIA ground sites at least every 2 years. This survey provides data to assess the operational capability of the site. Major impacts to mission capability are usually the result of manmade noise, very often a poorly maintained base power system. The monitoring of the manmade noise at the site is the responsibility of the EMI/RFI team. AIA unit responsibility is not limited to protecting current missions but to the protection of total-mission capability. Signal hearability only provides useful assessment of current missions and does not provide data to assess mission requirements of a site. This can only be achieved through an engineering assessment based on the data collected on the site systems and the environment. Unit vigilance and timely reaction can usually prevent potentially serious losses of mission capability.

7.1.2. Proper master planning is required for control of electronics interference. All AIA fixed ground units are represented on the base installation planning boards and related functions that could possibly impact (cause EMI/RFI, signal degradation or noise) to AIA systems. Some considerations are zoning: EMI/RFI-suppressed lighting and power-distribution systems; proper separation and frequency assignments for government radio transmitters; AFRTS, MARS, and amateur radio stations; proper antenna clearance criteria (from obstruction and noise sources); coordinate with HQ AIA/LGMY on projects for base facilities such as power systems, construction and demolition of buildings, construction of pipelines, and water towers, etcetera.

7.1.3. All additions and relocations of equipment within AIA facilities are evaluated for EMC impact. As a minimum this evaluation is performed by the local EMI/RFI team and approved by the unit EMC committee.

**7.2. Transmitters.**

7.2.1. Because on-base or nearby transmitters significantly threaten the AIA ground missions, each AIA ground station must protect the local-frequency spectrum and explore every source of information about proposed transmitter facilities (new), or changes to existing transmitters.

7.2.2. Transmitting facilities often operate on frequencies which could interfere with receiving signals essential to the AIA mission. Installing the transmitting facility in another equally suitable location, operating in another band (C'S" instead of "X," "UHF" instead of VHF), or operating on slightly different frequencies can avoid or reduce interference. Early reporting makes such changes much easier in the planning stage. An AIA field station does not have national or international protection from interfering signals produced by authorized transmitting facilities. However, when the mission of the AIA station is more important to the national interest than the mission of the interfering transmitting facility, the appropriate actions may be to move, change the frequency, or shut down the interfering transmitter.

7.2.3. When a transmitting facility is under the control of an AIA unit, the AIA unit ensures that the transmitters cause the least possible interference to the assigned missions. When a new transmitting facility is requested, the unit will:

7.2.3.1. Specify that only minimum-power output is used.

7.2.3.2. Avoid the frequencies (or frequency bands) critical to mission assignments. Consider the frequency bandpass of the RF preamplifiers and multicouplers and the effect of intermodulation and harmonics of the proposed transmitting frequency.

7.2.3.3. Forward technical data to HQ ALA/LGMY for detailed engineering analysis and coordination.

7.2.4. When an AIA unit learns of a proposed change in construction of a transmitting facility under US control other than AIA which may cause interference to assigned missions, the AIA unit will immediately notify HQ AIA/LGMY and send copies of the notification to intermediate organizations and NSACSS/GG42. Include the known frequency bands threatened and the problems expected. Establish working-level liaison with the agencies concerned to protect the AIA mission. If the liaison established by the threatened AIA unit is unsuccessful in resolving the frequency allocation of interference problem, HQ AIA/LGMY will negotiate with the other appropriate US agencies.

7.2.5. Potential or actual problems caused by transmitting facilities under foreign control must be handled at the diplomatic level or as directed by international agreement with the host country. When directed by HQ AIA, local AIA unit responsibilities are usually limited to providing technical information and assistance to US representatives negotiating with the foreign government.

7.2.6. The AIA unit:

7.2.6.1. Closely monitors and controls the activities of other nearby tenants, operations such as Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), Military Affiliated Radio System (MARS), base contracts, and interbase radio, and stays informed of plans for new transmitting facilities in the local area.

7.2.6.2. Stays current on frequency authorizations for the local base area to learn of new transmitting systems. Coordinates in advance with HQ AIA/LGMY and the Operations Plans Division (HQ DOX) on any frequency request for local transmitters (tactical or non-tactical).

7.2.6.3. Compiles a list of the local on base and nearby transmitters with associated contact points of personnel to permit quicker resolution of EMC/EMI/RFI problems will transmitters malfunction and produce interference. This list will include operating frequency, power output, location, type of modulation, and other data applying to the facility. A plot of these transmitter on a contour map of the area would help to locate offending emitters.

### **7.3. Vehicle Control.**

7.3.1. Automobiles and other vehicles (both private and government owned) can be sources of EMI/RFI if not properly controlled. Vehicle interference often originates in the ignition system but is not necessarily limited to this source. The entire electrical system is a potential threat and control is a preventive measure.

7.3.2. Fixed ground stations will establish "no vehicle zones" in areas where it is necessary to control EMI/RFI. Only emergency vehicles would normally be allowed in the prohibited zone. Construction and maintenance vehicles (and machinery) will also be controlled to limit access to essential tasks, and even then, special restrictions may be necessary.

7.3.3. At Circular Disposed Antenna Array (CDAA) sites, control of vehicle traffic around the antenna is essential. Vehicle traffic causes damage to the buried cables in addition to the EMI threat.

7.3.4. When permitted by the base layout and host tenant agreement, establish a vehicle testing program to prevent defective vehicles from operating on base near the antennas. Optionally, depending on local laws governing display of decals, affix an ESC Form 232, **RFI Decal**, on vehicles that pass periodic EMI tests.

#### **7.4. Base Power System Control.**

7.4.1. Faulty hardware in the base power system results in the generation of manmade noise which is generally broadband in nature. This is the primary source of interference in the 2-30 megahertz (MHz) frequency range. This EMI relates to a reduction of the system's mission capability throughout the high frequency (HF) range because it affects the system noise figure. Frequencies from the power system have been documented well beyond 2 GHz. These highly impulsive signals can disrupt systems such as Ultra High Frequency Satellite Communications (UBF SATCOM) links by competing with low power satellite signals.

7.4.2. The EMI/RFI team schedules regular EMI sweeps of the power system and takes action to get defective hardware replaced. This involves getting BCE to provide a line crew to assist in locating the specific hardware that is defective, with actions to correct the problem. The base-support agreement for powerline maintenance is reviewed at least every 2 years to ensure timely response to power-system faults.

7.4.3. Problems in the base-power system that the EMI/RFI team cannot correct will be elevated to the headquarters immediately as the continuing deterioration of the system results in more time consuming efforts to mitigate.

## **Chapter 8**

### **Corrective Actions**

#### **8.1. Locating and Identifying EMI/RFI.**

8.1.1. When interference occurs even though all apparent preventive measures have been taken, positive and immediate actions are necessary to identify the offender. Detecting unwanted interference is normally simple but is often ignored because no reporting procedures exist. Each unit will implement adequate procedures to ensure that interference is reported promptly to the unit EMI/RFI point.

8.1.2. When unwanted interference is reported, it will be identified without delay. This identification will usually involve the EMI/RFI team. Operating under local procedures, the EMI/RFI team will identify the of interference and take steps to mitigate the problem. A periodic report on the resolution or the to the problem will be made to the unit EMC committee. Resolution and progress to higher authority will be documented in the published EMC committee minutes.

#### **8.2. Mitigation of EMI/RFI.**

8.2.1. Corrective action of EMC problems with airborne sensors not owned or maintained by AIA is handled differently than AIA-owned mission systems. AIA must approach the problem as the user of a service and must depend on the servicing agency to provide corrective action. The AIA role is to provide the servicing agency an evaluation of the impact to the AIA mission and the effectiveness of any mitigation process to correct EMC problems. This is usually quite complex and requires AIA to report on the ability of the system to perform a particular mission and the long-term goal to evaluate the system's ability to meet an operational requirement. The reporting of the ability of the system to perform a day-to-day mission is the responsibility of the AIA field unit and can be evaluated by hearability tests. The evaluation of the system to meet an operational requirement entails system testing and evaluation by professional EMC engineers and is the responsibility of the headquarters staff.

8.2.2. Protection of critical AIA missions requires that procedures be set up for emergency actions to correct interference caused by local transmitters in the area. This is especially important when an AIA unit operates on a host air base which includes radar, navigational aids, etcetera. AIA units will usually detect faulty or unintended transmitter operation which causes adverse EMI/RFI that results in AIA mission degradation. For example, emergency action will be initiated when a transmitter malfunctions and causes spurious radiation (such as

overmodulation), spurious responses, or excessive harmonic radiation, or when a mission is assigned on or near the legal operating frequency of a local transmitter. If possible, specify emergency action procedures and keep them on file. Procedures will include POCs and their telephone numbers, technical factors (frequency, power, etcetera.), geographical data (location, distance, responsible agency and their mission, etcetera. Keep this data for each local US transmitter in the area that could interfere with mission accomplishment. Try local contacts first. Report unsuccessful corrective emergency actions to HQ AIA/LGMY for further action.

8.2.3. Corrective actions requiring civil engineering support (such as powerline hardware) will be initiated through the unit civil engineering representative (AFSC 3E6) on the EMC committee.

8.2.4. Corrective actions requiring frequency changes or transmitter relocations will be worked through the base frequency manager on the EMC committee. An exception is the Armed Forces Broadcast Services (AFBS). Their frequency approvals are not obtained through normal military frequency approval sources. Problems with AFBS facilities will be forwarded to HQ AIA/LGMY for resolution.

PHILLIP L. JACKSON, Colonel, USAF  
Director of Logistics

**SAMPLE MINUTES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
AIR INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

MEEMORANDUM FOR HQ AIA/LGMY  
102 HALL BLVD STE 258  
SAN ANTONIO TX 79243-7030

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM: 381 IS/CC  
4170 LOOP ROAD  
ELMENDORF AFB AK 99506

SUBJECT: Electromagnetic Compatibility Committee Meeting Minutes

1. The Electromagnetic Compatibility Committee held its quarterly meeting on 26 Sep 96 at 1330 in the unit conference room.

2. Members Present:

RANK/NAME	OFFICE SYMBOL/PHONE
Maj XXXX	DO/3931
Capt XXX	SC/1558
SMsgt XX	LGI/1391
MSgt XXX	LGMV/4086
TSgt XXX	LGMV/4086
TSgt XXX	DOM/2442

3. Old Business:

- a. Vehicle Checks: The ENU team checked 86 vehicles and all passed.
- b. Port Developments: Port activity will increase for the next 18 months. Oil drilling structures are scheduled for construction. The rigs are for shipment to various drilling sites in Alaska.
- c. HAARP: Test will be scheduled for later in the fall of 1996. As usual, dates and times will be coordinated with the 381 IS.
- d. UPS Interference: Mr. XXXX, HQ ALA/CEO, instructed us to submit an AF Form 332 requesting mitigation.
- e. Waivered Fuel Tanks: No new information.
- f. Transportation Corridor Study: No new information.
- g. Noise Baselines: The 1995 Allied Signal final report arrived.
- h. Recent Interference: Case 96001 is closed. The 1995 Allied Signal report does not contain data for the central Alaska blackout during August 1995. Higher priority maintenance precluded ENU search by boat and is canceled.
- i. USN Frequencies: The 738th Engineering and Installation Squadron, Keesler AFB MS, report their USN frequency test arrived. The report contained test measurement data.
- j. Three Axis Display: We are trying to build a 24-hour EMI monitoring system that contains an equivalent waterfall (three axis) display. We do not expect to pursue a separate device as originally desired.

k. 381 IS Sewage Lift Station: The station is complete and operational. Test was completed and there was no operational impact.

l. Remote Site UPS: No new information.

4. New Business:

a. Capt XXX, 381 IS/SC, is the new EMC Committee Chairperson. He presided at the September meeting.

b. Maj XXX, 381 IS/DO, received in-depth updates on squadron EMC program issues, the origin, and offices of responsibility.

5. Meeting adjourned at 1430.

6. Next meeting is planned for 9 Jan 97, 1400, Building 41-760.

Director of Logistics

PHILLIP L, JACKSON, Colonel, USAF